(c) There is, an Advisory Committee for advising the Museum on important policy issues. Being a subordinate office, its functioning is closely supervised by the Department of Culture.

Development of a new vaccine programme

1970. SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI:
SHRI DHARAM CHANDER PRASHANT:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a programme to develop new types of vaccines is going on; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India have undertaken production of Japanese Encephalities vaccines and Tissues Culture anti-rabies vaccine. The details are given below:—

(i) *Japanese Encephalities vaccine*: The Central Research Institute, a Central Government establishment, has undertaken production of J. E. Vaccine with technical co-operation with the Government of Japan. The project has been completed in March, 1987. The experts from Japan also visited C.R.I. Kasauli for final evaluation. The vaccine produced passed all quality control tests . About 5,00,000 doses of J.E. vaccine are ready and awaiting field efficacy. C.R.I. Kasauli expect to produce 2 million doses by the end of 7th Plan period.

(ii) *Tissue Culture Anti-rabies vaccine*: Pasteur Institute of India (Centrally aided) has undertaken production of Tissue Culture anti-rabies vaccine on vero cell base. This vaccine is effective, safe and non-reactogenic and requires less number of doses. The vaccine is undergoing various standarisation tests. The Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, expect to produce about 10 lakhs doses of these vaccine by the end of 7th Plan Period. After production starts on commercial basis, technology can be transferred to one or more institutes to meet the countries requirements.

Coloured food stuff cause of the cancer

1971. DR. MOHD. HASHIM KIDWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appeared in the Times of India, New Delhi of October 1987 about the adulteration caused in the food stuff on account of colour; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government are contemplating against the grave hazard to the health of the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Government has seen the news-item which appeared in the Times of India, New Delhi on 1-10-87 about the adulteration caused in food stuff on account of colour.

(b) (i) The provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and Rules 1955 already prescribe the list of permitted food colours, their standards and the food items in which such colours could be used. The maximum limit of coaltar food colours to be used in the specified food items has also been restricted. Adulteration caused in the food stuff due to use of non-permitted colour or unauthorised use of colour or use of permitted colour exceeding the specified limit, is an offence punishable under the provisions of the Act.

(ii) All food colours except saffron and curcumin are compulsorily to be sold only under ISI Certification marks so as to ensure their purity.

(iii) The label of coloured food items has to bear a declaration about addition of colour.